WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Lendemy of Dealgu -- Annual Exhibition. Lendemy of Music -- Le Pille de Madame Angol. soth's Theatre. Lady of Lyons.
Jou Opers House. The Spectre Knight,
aly's New Theatre. The Street, Malines.
6th Avenue Theatre. Firster of Pensance. cond Opera House-Tony Pastor's Troups. Matines Baverly's Theatre-Prestidigitation. Matin tester & Walls Garden Concert Modison Square Garden Hart Kirks. New York Aquaelum—Our Bijan. Mati Miklu'n Garden—Kerry Gow. Matines. Park Theatre—Joshua Whitcomb. Standard Theatre—Hobbies. inn Francisco Minstrets-Boarding School. I ton Source Theater B

A Wrangle.

The National Republican Convention i doomed to be a most violent political wrangle for office.

At first it was given out by Gen. GRANT that he would not deign to accept a nominadon which was not virtually unanimous teed, we believe at one time he insisted a nomination by acclamation.

J clearly apparent now that GRANT car ay be nominated, if at all, by the narrowast possible margin in his favor. Yet he holds on to his candidacy.

What may we expect to see at Chicago A most violent wrangle. GRANT is bound to be defeated. Only the corrupt use of money can pre

But a row will precede his defeat. And it will be a wrangle between patriot ism and bribery.

Let the House Stand Firm.

A direct and distinct issue is made up be tween the House of Representatives on one side, and on the other the Ring contractors for star service and their confederates. backed by the Senate of the United States. After a long and sharp contest the House had adopted the following amendment to the Post Office bill:

"Provided, That all star routes shall be relet, after thirty days' advertisement, as now provided by law, on the 1st of October, 1880, on which the pay for expedition of schedule, ordered during the flacal years ending June 30, 1879, and June 30, 1880 shall exceed fifty per cent, o the contract prices before such expedition.

Provided, That this provise shall not prevail when the present contractor desires to continue the contract as

By the votes of two Democrats-HENRY G. DAVIS and WILLIAM A. WALLACE, and of three Republicans-WILLIAM WINDOM. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, and NEWTON BOOTH, the Senate Committee on Appropriations struck out this whole proviso, and offered no substitute in its stead. A majority of the Senate has sustained the committee in opposing the action of the House.

Now, what is the real question in dispute There are about ten thousand two hundred star mail routes in the United States. A year and a half ago service was let on eighty-six of these routes, most of them remote and very sparsely populated, at an aggregate cost of \$613,000 a year. Many of them had been established for years, and therefore had not any excuse for exceptional costliness. After these contracts were made, they were increased by additional trips at a yearly expense of \$477,906 And since that time the schedule of expedition or augmented speed, has been raised so as to add \$1,149,000 a year to the bill.

Thus, eighty-six routes, costing \$613,000 eighteen months ago, now cost \$2,240,504 a year, and that, too, without a pretence of public benefit or necessity. Investigation showed that the whole thing was a scandalous job, devised by pet contractors and Post Office officials for the benefit of a Ring, with Addition, Division, and Silence for its guiding motives. The outrage was so glaring that Congress was forced by public opinion to enact,

"That the Postmaster-General shall not bereafter have now existing or hereafter given, to a rate of pay exceed ing fifty per cent, upon the contract as originally made.

This amendment was put in the Post Office Deficiency bill. It applied to the future. The future of that time is now the present regular Appropriation bill, to which the proviso already cited was attached by the House and stricken out by the Senate.

The legislation proposed by the House applies exclusively to the eighty-six routes above mentioned, and to them only in part. It would not put them back to the original figure at which they were let, that is to say, \$613,000 a year. It would not touch the \$478,000 a year which BRADY put on for additional trips. But, adding these two items together, it proposes to give fifty per cent. on half that sum-a little more than half a million dollars for expedition, instead of \$1 149 000 under the Ring contracts.

The practical effect of these changes would be a reduction of \$553,000 a year on the eightysix contracts after naving the month's extra compensation which the law allows the contractors in such cases. As the contracts average nearly two and a half years to run. the saving would be about a million and a

half of dollars in round numbers. The only question, then, between the two Houses is whether the Ring contractors and their confederates in the department and elsewhere shall take from the Treasury this extra million and a half which Mr. CANNON of Illinois succinctly described as "swag." Let it be remembered that on all the other star routes of the United States, exceeding ten thousand in number, the increase for expedition does not aggregate fifty thousand dollars!

With these plain facts before the public, there can be no misunderstanding of the issue which separates honest legislators from the jobbers and their backers in Congress, some of whom are misguided, and others of whom know exactly what they are

Let the House stand by the record made only a fortnight ago. Every vote there will be closely scrutinized, and any attempt to cover the proposed steal by a patched-up conference report will invite the sternest criticism. The Speaker is bound to know the trustworthiness of his conferees, and he will doubtless take every precaution to protect himself and the House against treachery or deception.

Chiriqui. When Mr. Ernest Diechman, Mr. Haves's Minister to Colombia, set out, a few weeks since, for Bogota, it was mysteriously hinted at Washington that he carried explanations DIECHMAN has now had his promised interview, on the way, with President CERVERA of Panama, and has succeeded in creating an Impression considerably more unfavorable than the one he was deputed to dispel. The visit which was to have been reassuring has proved doubly disquieting; and the Kearsarge and the Adams, instead of finding the objections to their performances in the Chiriqui lagoon and the Golfo Dulce removed, have received an official request to

suspend their surveys and withdraw. If Mr. DIEGHMAN'S mossage was what the

local press represents, it was on its face a sham. It would be a mockery of the apprehensions of Colombia to explain that HAYES'S war vessels are only doing innocent hydrographic work, in the interest of science and commerce. Commanders PICKING and HOWELL are well understood to have been instructed to take steps preliminary to the establishment of coaling stations on Colombian territory; and the purpose is avowed in a measure now before Congress. In addition, Mr. DIECHMAN seems to have been charged at Washington with a message to abuse M. DE LESSEPS and his canal project, and to rebuke Colombia for having made a contract with him without previously notifying the United States. In order to put that complaint on any tangible ground, it would be necessary to assume that the United States guarantees a degree of protection to Colombia which some day may be burdensome and costly to exercise The real use of this scolding of Colombia seems to be to divert attention from the

grievance of which she herself complains, namely, the occupation of her territory by detachments from HAYES's war ships. It may be said that President CERVERA represents only the State of Panama; but the national authorities at Bogota telegraphed him to request the Kearsarge to suspend her surveys in the Laguna de

gether from the Golfo Dulce, as there are no ports on it open to commerce. There is little doubt, in short, that the Colombian Government thus far resents HAYBS's designs on the Isthmus.

Chiriqui, and the Adams to withdraw alto-

The Enormous Damage by Forest Fires.

This is a time when the prayers for rain are brought into requisition in the churches. and farmers are anxiously scrutinizing the skies and watching the weather vanes for indications of the close of the season of drought. The dry weather has not yet been of long enough duration to seriously check the growth of vegetation, which is looking finely throughout this region; but it is occurring at the season when our annual forest fires are raging, and is making them more than ordinarily disastrous.

These fires have already burned over nearly the whole of the best timber land of Pike County, Pa. They are raging in Atlantic County, N. J., and leaving little timber behind them as they progress; while in Cape May, Salem, and Cumberland counties, though now under control, they have done great damage. The loss is mainly in Atlantic and Cumberland counties, where they have burned over between one and two hundred thousand acres, destroying pine woods of recent growth, valuable oak saplings, and great areas of cedar, the best timber of the State. They have also swept over thousands of acres of cranberry bogs and of vineyards, and have ruined the growing crops, grain, vegetables, and the early

truits throughout a wide extent of country. These forest fires are also raging in the vicinity of Lake George, where a hotel has been burned, and the people of Caldwell, on its shores, are in alarm for the safety of their houses. They have been started up on the south side of Long Island, and everywhere throughout this region where the timber land is extensive they have either been kindled already, or are liable to be lighted at any moment by sparks from passing locomotives, by the careless leaving of camp fires, by a match tossed aside, by the pipe or cigar of the hunter, or by

malicious agency.

No wonder, therefore, that the people are praying for rain, to which alone they can look for sure protection. It is eight or ten years since the flames have worked such havoe among the woods, and our supply of valuable timber land has already been greatly reduced, not only by fires, but also by prodigality, the wanton felling of trees, or their improvident destruction for clearings, for firewood, and for fencing.

If we should have a prolonged season of drought this summer, these fires, which have blackened whole townships during the present month, might and probably would be multiplied throughout the country, and their disastrous effects be only comparable to the burning of a great capital. The summer and autumn of 1871 were unusually dry, and a strong southwest wind prevailed in the Northwestern States. Throughout the Rocky Mountain region and in Wisconsin and Michigan the forest fires were of unprecedented extent, sweeping over an area of many thousands of square miles, and the estimates placed the loss occasioned by them at hundreds of millions of dollars. Northeastern Pennsylvania was four years ago ravaged by these fires. In Delaware and Sullivan counties of New York they have repeatedly, within recent years, burned over the mountains; while in Lewis County and Clinton County and in the pine plains of Jefferson County they have done equal damage. Regions where once magnificent pine forests existed now present no other growth than underbrush, ferns, huckleberry and blackberry bushes, the calcined soil not

being able to nourish a richer vegetation. In the northwestern part of New Jersey the fires have been frequent, and throughout its pine woods their damage has been increasing of late years. In 1872, as now, southern New Jersey was visited by them, and they reduced the value of land along their course from \$10 to \$30 an acre down to \$3 to \$4 an acre. In the New England States. also, they are a frequently appearing enemy Speaking of the wooded regions of the country generally, we may say, in the language of a Canadian report on forestry, the most formidable agent in the destruction of our forests is, certainly, fire." It is true of the United States as well as of Canada, that "more pine timber has been destroyed by fire than has been cut down and taken out by the lumbermen." Yet Prof. Marsh several years ago expressed the opinion that "it is doubtful if any American State except, perhaps, Oregon, has more

woodland than it ought permanently to

preserve."

When once a great forest fire is under way in a dry season and with favoring winds, it is next to impossible to stop it by human agencies, for it travels along the ground, and its sparks are blown through the air. The only way is to prevent it; and our present experience shows that we are no nearer to doing that than we were when our forests less needed jealous protection. Meantime, the extension of railroads has added a new danger. Six years ago the report of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture declared that "the damage done by sparks from which would remove all obstacles to the locomotives has been almost beyond comannexations of Colombian territory. Mr. putation." In England it is held as law that fire communicated by a passing engine is prima facie proof of negligence in its use; but here it is generally determined that railroads are not responsible unless guilty of "negligence or folly," something very hard to prove to a jury. Moreover, the owner of the property destroyed may have invited the fire by allowing dry brush and leaves to accumulate near the railway track; and that is, indeed, usually the case

It is therefore an almost impossible matter to fix the legal responsibility for these

the present, they should be required to exercise unusual precautions to prevent danger from sparks, even if they must use less draught, and so be compelled to run at a ower rate of speed. Farmers, too, need to prepare themselves against the accident of fire by removing dead leaves and underbrush in the vicinity of railroads. But the question of the prevention of these disastrons fires is one of the most difficult which legislation has to treat.

How Will They Stand ?

How will the men stand hereafter who have advocated the third term? We think they will stand as men who have

tried to overthrow the usages and traditions of the Government. It is a very bad imputation for any man

Thus it looks to us as if CAMERON and CONKLING were virtually destroyed politically if GRANT be defeated either in the nomination or the election. They will ever hereafter be looked upon as advocates of a third term and of an hereditary Executiveas enemies to our present form of govern-

In pointing out to young men how these unworthy Senators must inevitably stand in the estimation of the country, we at the same time warn the youth of the country to beware of the false doctrines proclaimed by these Senators.

All men who advocate or tolerate the idea of a third term will stand badly in the fu-

A bill which has passed the Senate and is pending in the Assembly contains these words: The structure of the New York Elevated Railroad Company now on the Battery Park may be continued, maintained, and used by said company.

As the President of the Park Board and Mr. Commissioner Lane point out in their protest forwarded to Albany, this would convert what is now a revocable license into an absolute and perpetual grant.

Let the New York Assemblymen who are not owned by the Elevated Railroad cornerations see to it that this bill does not become law with these words in it.

The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD informs the Express that of the eight Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee five are revenue reformers on principle, three are for reform until it pinches local interests under their watch case, and one of the three continually thwarts the Chairman's reformatory enterprises and endeavors.

To-day the Illinois Republican State Convention meets. It is a solemn day for all the statesmen and other men on the anxious seat.

The English cattle raisers naturally disike the introduction of American cattle into heir markets. But the facts reported by the Veterinary Department of Great Britain seem justify the orders in council prohibiting, for the present, the slaughter there of American cattle, sheep, and pigs. Last year the importations of American diseased cattle and sheep are reported to have numbered 207, and those of swine 974. These are small figures in proportion to the total importations, but arger than they ought to be. America's export trade in cattle is already great and growing rapidly. It would seem to be the interest of Americans to exercise as careful supervision as possible of the exportations of cattle, since any discovery of disease is seized upon so eagerly by foreign countries like England and Germany as legitimate ground for protecting the interests of their own cattle raisers by decreasng American competition, while exercising a just supervision over the public health.

On April 29 a group of Deputies belonging o the Opposition in the Italian Parliament equested the President of the Council, Signor CAIROLI, to define the policy that he intended to pursue on several points of domestic politics. As a matter of course, the explanations furnished by the man in power did not satisfy the men out of power. Before the battle, the conservatives, now in opposition, had come to an understanding with the dissident groups of the Left. Perceiving that with these allies they had a majority, they did not hesitate to bring forward an order of the day to the effect that the Cabinet no longer enjoyed the confidence of Parliament, Signor Zanardellel, former Minister of the Interior, offered an order of the day as follows: "The Chamber, being persuaded that the question of the policy of the Government will form an opportune subject for discussion when the budget of the Ministry of the Interior shall be introduced, passes to the order of the day." Signor Catholi and Signor De-PRETIS, the new Minister of the Interior. thanked their supporter, but declined to accent the order of the day he had presented, declar ing that their dignity ferbade them to retain power, even for a moment, when they had reason to doubt whether they had the confidence of the Chamber. The question of confidence was settled immediately. A division was had, and the Government was deteated by a vote of 176 to 153. The hostile majority was composed of 83 members of the Right and the various factions of the radicals. The Ministers at once placed their resignation in the hands of the King After consulting with the most prominent lead ers of the various parties, HUMBERT perceived that no homogeneous Ministry could be formed out of the majority by which the Cabinet had been defeated. He accordingly declined to accept the tendered resignation, and used his privilege to dissolve Parliament, appointing May 16 for new general elections. The canvass for the elections was carried on with great spirit. Italy is divided into 505 constituencies Those which have so far been heard from number 336. The Government candidates who have been elected at the first ballot are 170 while the Conservatives have received 106 seats and the Radicals 60. A second ballot will be required in 169 districts. The latter are likely to swell the ranks of the opposition, but it may be safely asserted that the Government will command a majority of at least forty members

The question of the summer's ice supply would probably be less important than now were it not for the exports of ice to foreign lands. This trade was begun early in the cen tury-first with the West Indies, then with South America, Europe, and even India. part of the American ice crop is set aside for this lucrative trade. Fortunately, in one sense for home customers, Russia, Sweden, and Norway successfully compete with our companies now in supplying the demands of Great Britain and other parts of Europe; and the past winter was unusually severe in the Old World.

There are many so-called gangs in Brook lyn, and each has its specialty. The specialty of the Smoky Hollow Gang is murdering policemen apparently. Four of its members were sentenced yesterday for an exploit of that nature, and sundry other members clubbed and kicked Policeman McCue on Monday with a vigor that might have ended his patrolling if he

The problem of the probable duration of the GLADSTONE Government seems to attract less comment in England now than just after the elections, possibly because no events a home or abroad foreshadow with precision the issue on which it is likely to go to pieces. During the past hundred years there have been thirty-three changes of British Premiers making an average of about three for each. But while some have held several terms, others have continued very long in uninterrupted power-notably WILLIAM teen years, and the Earl of LIVERPOOL, who lasted nearly fifteen. Thirteen of these thirtythree terms were less than a year each; the Duke of Wellington's second term, in 1834, lasted but 22 days, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL's first, in 1845. fires on the railroads; but in dry times, like only 18. The Earl of BEACONSFIELD's second

term, just ended, lasted a little over six years and Mr. Gladeronn's first, which immediately preceded, four years and a hundred days.

This is a momentous day for politicians and for sporting men.

To-day should be an interesting one at Creedmoor. In the morning is due, as originally arranged, the annual long range rifle match, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, with fifteen shots at each range, for the cup presented by Major ABTHUR B. LEECH of the Irish Rifle Association. This in past years has been a noteworthy event. There is also the regular Wednesday programme of matches.

A steady, soaking downpour of rain just now would be worth many millions of dollars hereabouts.

The Bishop of Long Island seems to be in gloomy frame of mind this spring. In his sermon before the clergy of the dioceae yesterday, he said that a "mist of indifference" has set in, the zeal of Christians has grown faint, the paths that lead down to hell are winked at, and there is even talk of taking church property!

Many of these forest fires are started by sparks from locomotives. Property is Jestroved and lives endangered because the railroad companies do not feel rich enough to pay the com paratively small sum needed to reconstruct their emoke stacks.

It will be worth while noting whether Congress adjourns to-day in season to go to the Hanlan-Courtney boat race. If not, and the day is pleasant, the attendance in the legisative councils will be remarkably small.

The spectacle of an ex-Confederate member from Mississippi rising in the House to propose legislation placing the heirs of colored Union soldiers on an equal footing, as regards pensions, with the heirs of white Union soldiers is not the least interesting sign of the present times.

To-morrow the Methodist General Conference will finally grapple with the question of electing a negro to the episcopate.

A Washington despatch brings the news that HAYES has decided to offer Erring Brother Key's place to Horace Maynand, formerly of Tennessee, but more recently of Constantinople. MAYNARD was a Union man all the time Key was erring.

It costs ten dollars to shoot a cat in one's own back yard in Brooklyn.

GRANT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Republicans Declaring that he Cannot Carry the State If Nominated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18,-With Gen. Grant as malority ever recorded in their layor, provided the Cin innati Convention has the good sense to nominate either f the tickets suggested a week or two ago by Tue Ses Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania for President, and Gen. John M. Palmer of Linois for Vice-President, or Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock of the United States for President, and W. H. English of Indiana for Vice

The Hon Galusha A. Grow, who is making an exhausive canvess for United States Senator, told me that Grant cannot carry Pennsylvania, and if he is nomi-lated liwill bo by the delegates from Southern States; and if they nominate him, let them elect him if they can Col. F. C. Houton, Chairman of the Republican State ommittee last year, says. "If Grant should be nomified at Chicago, and an Independent Republican cand ate nominated against him, the latter would poll a maority of the Republican votes of Chester County."

James McManes, delegate at large to the Chicago Con rention, says: "I do not think Grant, Blame, or Sher

nan can be elected." Beaver County, the home of Co. M. S. Quay, Secretary f State and member of the P. Mon Board, is in rebel on. Its County Committee has passed resolutions, by wo-thirds vote of the committee, condemning the action if the State Convention instructing for Grant, and resolv-ing to elect a delegate to the Chicago Convention, unless ne delegate from the county pledges himself in writing o do all in his power to defeat the nomination of Grant. Lancaster County, by a vote of the Republicans of the ounty, will declare its choice for President and United ates Senator of the 27th inst. It is believed that Grant or President and Quay for Senator will not obtain to er cent, of the votes polled, yet Grant has the two na al delegates and Quay is just as likely to get the eigh shall at Chicago. The nearer Grow comes togetting a

But in the mean time the action of Gov. Hoyt's Pardo Board is having its effect upon the popular mind, and unless Quay pursa step to farmers clubs passing resolu-tions denouncing the action of the Pardon Board, the laim that the parton of Kemble and his accomplice: will lose the Republicans 20,000 votes next fall will be

The Received Mathematics all Wrong.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During e past few years I have devoted my attention to the undations on which the modern system of higher athematics is based, and after mature deliberation I save determined that the whole system of algebraics It thus happens that every university in existence is t the present day teaching a laise system of matter rates and that the Admirativ Boards are making use a system of havaic computations, many of which are dically balse. I have also to state that I am in a post-out to receive both those systems to perfection, but that out to receive both those systems to perfection, but that of the property of the exclusion of Bother business, for communication on these sub-cises an receive any penty from the unless they emanate com Government officials or from the Admirativ Board. M. Piklan, Teacher of Sciences.

A Remarkable Letter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer of this earns his living by his work. He does not ask inything from any man. It is not his object to deceive any man. He has been made a witness of the truth b od. I am a man who am alive, in Valatic, N. Y., and are seen God, and He has spoken to me from heaven by His word. I live, and His word is in me. This is the lave seen God, and He mas spoor is in me. This is the estiment of a living man, who is here to speak what he estiment of a living man, who is here to speak what he estites. But why does not He speak to met save the sheptic. He has spoken to you, but you were deal, and you did not hear his some or know His word.

Three years ago, on the 8th of last August, He spoke the word of indemont against you, and the writer of this knows the mark of that word in the face of the man and of the woman. The sentence was "do," and this sentence will be carecited as surely as was that He passed on Jerusalem 1.80) years ago, saying. Not a stone upon a stone will be left.

A witness of the truth.

Biennial Sessions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The oughkeepsie Necs, in referring to the proposed amend-tent to the Constitution of the State of New York, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, assume that in the States where such provision how exists it is found practicable and beneficial. The Constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1857, had this fea-

The Constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1857, had this fea-ing of blennial sessions of the Legislature. Not more han two sessions were held in strict accordance with the constitutional provision. Nominally there is ton one easion in two years now, but the Legislature invariably diourns at the close of a sitting to meet again at the be-tinning of the succeeding year, so that, in fact, there are annual sessions. So, no doubt, there would soon be under the amendment proposed to the New York Consti-ution, if it were adopted.

Two too Muny. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; But two

aves were lost by drowning at Rockaway Beach last ummer. On my beat there were no lives lost. Dosinick J. Bruss, Captain Summer Life Guard, Rockaway Beach.

Gov. Cornell's Nominations Confirmed. ALBANY, May 18 .- In executive session of the nate the following nominations were confirmed Commissioners to Royise the Banking Laws-George B. nan, David C. Van Cott, and Willis S. Payne.
Manneers of the New York State Reformatory—John I.
teks, David Decker, and William C. Wey.
Agent to distribute annuity to Onondaga Indians—
orace B. Miller. Loan Commissioners—For Chautanqua County, Manley Sessions; for Madison County, William Way and Jakes Tillofson.

Hends Off in Jersey City.

The recently elected Republican majority in e Jersey City Police Board held a meeting on Tuesday right at which the work of removing Democrats and ap pointing Republicans was continued. Health Inspector Cronan, Capt. Mulanes, and Surgeon Stout were dis-nitised, and were succeeded by Health Inspector Jenne. Capt. Educations, and Surgeon Andrews. When the present Chief. Benjamin Murphy was a sergeant, Ed-mondson was a member of the Police Beard, and Jacob Marinus, who is now a sergeant, was President of the Board.

The Younger Kalloch.

San Francisco, May 18,-Isaac M. Kalloch. the murderer of Charles De Young, will be tried on in-termation ledged by the District Attorney, a technical data having been discovered in the proceedings of the Orand Jury. THE PRESGUE REAL

of by the Senate Committee and Made the Special Order for To-day. ALBANY, May 18 .- The Senate Railroad Speaking a few days since, Mr. William Committee reported this moreting the Hepburn

Freight bill as amended by the committee, and it was made the special order for to-morrow The bill, as amended, has five sections, and, if passed, will go into effect July 1, 1880. The first section provides that individuals and corporations shall have equal facilities and accommodations for the transportation of freight at rates not exceeding the local tariff, but that the existing laws relating to express companies shall be undisturbed. The second section provides that freight shall not be taken from one point to another of any road for a greater rate point to another of any road for a greater rate than is charged for taking freight from points further apart; in other words, that there simil be no difference between local and through rates. The third section forbids any secret contracts for the transportation of freight, or any rebate which shall discriminate between persons or corporations. The fourth section provides that any railroad violating any of the provisions of the set shall be limbs to a pennity of \$50 for each violation, which may be recovered in an action of tort, brought at the instance of the State Engineer or Attorney General, provided the action is brought within a year of the violation.

THE POLAR COLONY.

Properlag a Vessel for the Expedition-The

Plans as Now Arranged. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The bill passed by Congress to provide for a permanent exploring colony in the arctic circle authorizes fifty men to be detailed from the army and the navy to accompany the expedition. The Gulnare is now nearly ready to go off the marine railway and come to Washington for her stores and munitions. She is a Civde-built fron-frame propeller, 200 tons burden, 140 feet long, and 21 feet 6 inches broad. The engine is about 200-horse power. The propeller belongs to the 200-horse power. The propeller belongs to the Government, and was assigned to the Signal Service for polar work.

Capt. Chester, formerly of the Polaris expedition, is superintending the construction of the Gulnare. He has placed on her sides above the water line wedge-shaped timbers, calculated to case the vessel up in a pinch of ice. Every available inch of room in the vessel will be packed with supplies and men. It is the intention of Capt. Howgate, who has the enterprise in charge, to send the Gulnare to the north side of Lady Franklin Bay, in 81° north latitude, where a station will be established. A deposit of coal is said to exist at this point. A wooden building especially adapted in construction for an arctic colony will be taken on the Gulnare. This building can be taken apart and put together with great case. As soon as the Gulnare lands her cargo she will return to a temperate latitude for fresh supplies and new men. The explorers are expected to build camps and steadily press onward foward the North Polo, Where weary ones faiter new hands will take their places. Accurate data of atmospheric, barometric, and all metorological phenomens will be kept by the exploring party. Government, and was assigned to the Signal

THE STAR ROUTE SCHEMERS.

in Opportunity to be Offered to the Mouse for the Rejection of Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The Post Office Appropriation bill passed by the Senate yesterday will be returned to the House to-morrow for concurrence in the Senate amendments. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Appro priations, which will recommend non-concurrence in a majority, if not all, of the Senate amendments. The House will then be given an opportunity to stand by the bill as originally passed or accept the changes made by the Senate. The fight between the friends of the Ring mail contractors and their opponents will be bitter. The Appropriations Committee will advise the retention of the clause providing for the reletting of seventy-three of the largest star routes. The friends of the Ring will vote for concurrence in the Senate amendment striking this clause from the bill. The amendment was originally adopted, 118 to 51. The members of the Appropriations Committee regard this vote as indicative of the stranger of the stranger. this cause from the bill. The amendment was originally adopted, 118 to 51. The members of the Appropriations Committee regard this vote as indicative of the strength of the opposing factions in the House. It is not believed that the lobby will be able to overcome this majority. If the House refuses to strike the amendment from the bill, the conferces to be appointed on the part of the House will firmly insist that the amendment or some substitute expressing in different language the sense of the amendment shall be inserted in the bill. The plan of the Ring members will be to defeat the amendment by raising a hue and cry about impairing the validity of contracts. There are members of the House who will expose this sham with more ability than was displayed in the Senate.

Jennings, the sub-contractor on one of Dorsey's routes, has quit the city to avoid appearing before the investigating sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations.

KELLOGG'S SEAT.

Two more Speeches in the Senate Showing that he is Not Entitled to it.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Discussion of the Kellogg-Spofford contested election case was and Mr. Morgan made speeches sustaining the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elecns, which recommends the unseating of Kellogg. As it is now reasonably well assured that enough Democratic Senators will vote for Kellogg to enable him to retain his seat, very little interest is felt in the case. There were not more than a score of spectators in the galleries to-day, and before 3 P. M. barely a querum of Senators remained in the Senate. If a call of the Senate had been necessary to quorum of Senators remained in the Senate, II a call of the Senate had been necessary to obtain a quorum the absentees could have been found on the quarter stretch and in the grand stand of the National Fair Association Grounds at the spring running meeting. The legal questions involved in the controversy over the committee's report alone seem to interest the Senate. Little attention is paid to the discussion of the manner in which Kollogg obtained his election. The proper application of the principle of res adjudicata seems to be of greater interest than the manner in which Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature were bought and sold. Thus far not an argument has been made which mars in the slightest degree the solidity of the arguments advanced by Senators Hill, Bailey, Pryor, Jones, Saulsbury, Morgan, and others as to the right of the Senate to reopen the Kellogg case. No sincere attempt has been made to disprove the charge that Kellogg bribed members of the Legislature to vote for him.

Decoration Day and the Fourth of July. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read Monday's Sux a note from a Sergeant Major of the Reventh Regiment, saying that there is a strong feeling against Decoration Day being substituted for our elorious Fourth of July, on account of its serving to keep alive routin of duy, on account of its serving to account the great civil struggle, and kindling afresh in our hearts the terrible passions which should be forestim. I disagree with the Sergeant Malor in his feetings, yet I have no doubt there are some who would like to forcet that there ever was rebelien in 1861. But he will not very lew who were on the right side during that war wanting

monuments to those brave and noble monagement in monuments to those or all for their country.

It will openeurage men in the future generations to do their duty to their country and flag.

J. H. Tysos, Lincoln Post, O. A. R.

"Give us back our To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. "Give us back our old national holiday." To this sentiment of the Sergeant-Hajor of the Seventh Regiment let all Americans remond, Amen! For the last three years our glorious old spond, Amen! For the last three years our glorious old. Fourth has been set such and, it is the disgrace of our citizens, the day and its memories have been neglected. Patriotism is indeed dead, and, it seems, cannot be restricted, but her buried in the grave of neglect. "Decoration Pay, the only day worthy of-celebration!" For shame, Americans, for shame.

But as it no late to bring back a celebration of our greatest day, the date of the nation's birth! The ball cannot be started too seen. As of yors, the bells should ring, the cannots peal forth, the orators speak, the freworks fame, and the militia parade. The people should be made to feel that our glorious Fourth has come back again. Let us demand with a hond voice that it be gloriously celebrated and not allowed to become obsolete.

D. M. S.

Mr. Kernan's Opposition to Public Buildings Washington, May 18 .- Mr. Jones (Dem. Fla., from the Committee on Public Huidings and Grounds, reported favorably to the Senate the bill for the erection of a building for the use of the United States courts, Custom House, and Post Office at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wallace Dem . Pa.) asked its present consideration Mr. Kernan ibem. N Y realies attention to the great tumber of public buildings being erected. It was a surred of corrinous expense. Mr. Wallace said that there were but three cities in Pennsylvania having Government buildings.

Pennsylvania baving Government buildings.

Mr. Kernau sand toat up for few years ago there were none oniside of New York etty. He believed the sound ment of the State would be against building any of the structures, except at a port of entry where a Custom House was required. It was seterally change to yest buildings for courts and Post Offices. The bill was passed.

The Duty on Salt. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- In the Sonate, Mr.

Voirtiees (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Finance, reported that that committee had had under consideration the Senate bill to amend section 3.022 of the Revised by Western men was a bill to result the duty on sait used behalf of the men who cure fish in the East. He was in-structed by the committee to report it back adversely, on the ground that the Senate branch of Congress has no right to luttiste a movement of that kind. He did not concur in that view at all, and asked that this bill be placed on the calendar, so that at amount uture time he might take the sense of the Schate on this important question. So ordered. Statutes, which was a bill to remit the duty on sait used

THE VACCINATION QUESTION.

The Frespect of its Being Taken Up by the From the Glowcester Ottorn.

Speaking a few days since, Mr. William Tebb, who is well known as an opponent of the Vaccination acts, said that anti-vaccinators asked with some anxiety. What will the new Parliament do for us?" They knew that hundreds of petitions were sent to the Tory Parliament by parents who had seen the injury caused by vaccination, and those petitions had fallen upon the Government like a shower of waste paper. He thought the new Parliament would do something for them. It had been especially elected to carry out reforms demanded by the people, and there was no reform so imperative as to reform the Vaccination acts out of existence. Hear, hear, and a voice: "Pure blood for ever." Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Mr. Pitman on the subject, said: "I regard all compulsory legislation like that of vaccination with mistrust and misgiving." Hear, hear.] In his (the speaker's) own borough of Marylebone Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech, had expressed his sympathy with the anti-vaccination movement, and he took such axpressions as an earnest of what he would do. [Hear, hear.] He thought Mr. W. E. Forster had made some progress within the last few years in this question, as in the debate on Mr. Paase's bill he most enrestly sought the Government to regard to Mr. John Bright, what did that gentleman say? He said "the law which nunishes parents again and again for non-vaccination is monstrous, and ought to be repealed." [Hear, hear.] Sir Charles Dilke, the able member for Chelsea, has declared his interest in the question, and he said. "I am for a complete linquiry into the operation of the Vaccination act." In addition to these gentlemen, there were Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Roger Leigh, Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Otway, Mr. Passmore Edwards, and manyothers who were not only in avort of a royal commission for amending the acts, but also in favor of repealing them altogether hear, hear], and to this it must come at last, for nothing less would allay the

SIDEWALK CLERKS.

Hebrew Maldens that Draw Customers in Division Street Stores.

"Kommen Sie h'rein. Step in a little You don't have to buy," said a comely young Hebrew woman in front of a millinery store in Division street, as she touched the shoulder of a passer-by yesterday afternoon; and then, finding that she was not rebuffed, she let her hand fall coaxingly upon the stranger's waist The latter, who looked like the mother of a thrifty workingman's family, appeared to be surprised at the idea that she needed a new bonnet, but she made little opposition, and allowed herself to be led into the store.

The buildings on the south side of Division street, near the Bowery, are mostly two stories high. Forty-five of them, nearly all, are occupied in the lower stories as retail millinery stores. Formerly business was very brisk with them, but of late trade has gene up town and to Grand street and other places on the east side. Yet, though trade has decreased, competition has increased. As one walks along the side-walk for a short distance east of the Bowery, in waren weather, he will notice in front of at least haif these stores young women, attractively, though not often showily, dreased, and bareheaded, as if having just stepped out upon the sidewalk. They are clerks detailed to bring in custom from the sidewalk.

"It is only what they have done for years in Chatham street." said one of the proprietors yesterday, alluding to the Chatham street clothing dealers, and they do the same thing in Grand street. We don't send out our clerk to pull people into the store; but if she sees a woman examining goods in the street, walking along from show window to show window, she invites her to step in. She is polite, and no person need ever take an exception to what she says. Yes, she will speak to a man, too, if the man appears to be respectable and she judges from his actions that he wants to buy anything in the millinery line. Men often come to buy millinery."

An observation of these outdoor clerks from a short distance, during half, an hour, showed no rudeness in their behavior, except where it was permitted by those whose custom they solicited. Their orders would appear to be to bring everybody into their stores in any way by which they can get them in, but not to offend them. Their nations were persistent, and they were tireless in their attention to their duties, but they were in no respect bold, in the sense of immodest, in their demeanor. street, near the Bowery, are mostly two

were tireless in their attention to their duties, were tireless in their attention to their duties, but they were in no respect bold, in the sense of immodest, in their demeanor.

Complaint was recently made in the columns of a Jewish journal that these young women in front of the Division street milinery stores were subjected not only to the rebuils of some whom they accested, but to the dangerous wiles of all classes of men, who, it was said, visited the street for the purpose of laying snares for the unwary.

the unwary.

That young lady on the sidewalk that asked "That young lady on the sidewalk that asked you to step in when you stopped at the door, is my daughter," said a proprietor of one of the stores. "Do you think we would expose her to insult or temptation? Although it is not the Jewish race that needs most to fear the fail of its women. What the writer of the letter to the Hebraw paper says is not true. I think his toes have been trod on. Did you see that visiting committees of ladies' benevolent societies take a stroil along Division street to rescue their sax? If they come they will not find any Jewish young ladies that cannot take care of themselves. This peculiarity of them is so well known that the class of men referred to don't frequent this street. It is true that sometimes the young ladies to the sidewalk catch hold of people's shawis as they pass along, but that is not here. That is done, I think, sometimes, next door."

An Esteemed Reader's Reminiscences.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire THE SUN me is as milk was to Micawher's servant girl. I like t, for we are old acquaintances. It was the first paper I bought in New York, away back in the spring of 1842. I remember there was a good-natured Englishman sold razor strops and talked temperance from morning until night in front of your building. He would sell a razor would berrow a lackknife from one of the crowd, strop pull out some of his hair, cut it off every time, sell the rop, open his box, and say. "There is just one of the time sort left." He used to say he was going to send one same sort lett. He used to say he was going to send one to Prince Halbert by the next aleane.

I must tell you a little more of what I saw in New York thirty-right years ago. There must be a groat change in that time. I went to the threate of course. The play was. The Last Days of Ponjent. The drop curisin was a large painting of the Sharsand Stripes. I thought at first it was a geomine flag, the folds were painted so naturally. Over the curisin was the likeness of Shake-speare, and across the stage in front, in large gold letters:

The Greeks and Romans had no other name."
To express a school and playhouse but the same." The streets and kondard had no other many of the prices are being and playhouse but the same." I forget the plot of the piece. The acting was very food. The last scene brought down the house. The gladuators were in the arena, ready to have a set-to, when Vesivins commenced to south his part. That was the time for the gods in the arena, ready to have a set-to, when there and made as much noise as any of them. There was a grand tableau, the munical appeared in the discussion of the more than a second with the charter of the policy outracht by the latt or was staon some gun down the bay. As seen as the
se over a heat put of from the frigate and handed
ora near where I was standing. One of them
insarin, the sleete was planed to his breast
screw were a fine-towing lot of sailors. I heard
immortalized by Chaucer, another this arm, the sleeve was pinned to his control of the arm the crow were a fine tooking lot of sailors. The ard it erew were a fine tooking lot of sailors the arm one in the crowd that the trigate was the one ought Levil Ashburton over to write the North toomitary question with Daniel Webster. I think acre not many steamers that crossed the Atlantic time. I remember only two, the British querie direct Western.

after many ups and downs, I have got a home in a liter many ups and downs, I have got a home in the prairie, and a house this of young American the prairie, and a house this of young American Well after many his and a house rull of young Annuals, on the prairie, and a house rull of young Annuals, and I have got to be very liberal in my refigious ans, and I have got to be very liberal in my refigious. ODD'S POINT, Ill., May &

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I be-

lieve that the so-called influence of Salan is a natural law in the moral world, corresponding with the attraction of gravitation in the material world. As man obtains and maintains physical excellence by ressing the attraction of gravitation, so must be, to possess moral excellence, resist the corresponding natural law in the moral world.

Becomers, May 14.

Becomers, May 14. the moral world. Bacontra, May 14.

Horace Mayuard in Key's Place. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- At the Cabinet most-

ing to day Mr. Hayes announced that he had decided to appoint the Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, now United States Minister Resident at Constantinopie, to succeed Judge Key as defacto Postmaster General.

-Mme. Gerster's husband became a father

BUNKEAMS

-The choir of an Advent church at Littles on, Miss., dress in crimson robes.

—A committee has been formed at Milan

for erecting statues of Bellini and Verdi in the scale Theatre, alongside those of Rossini and Donizetti. -A terrible incident from Nihilist life to reported from the Russian district of Putiloff. At the moment of his arrest a young nobleman was shot by his

-It used to be a common thing for sailors to refuse to go to sea on a Priday. We hear nothing of this in these steamboat days. Steam has made every day alike. Wherever steamboats and steam engines supeas

-Australians are beginning to regard the menacing increments of strength which the Russian mavy in the Pacific is delly receiving with some anxiety. The colonists ask if it is altogether prudent to defer any longer the attempt which was recently made to solve the problem of colonial defence.

—At Bonn, on the 2d inst., was unveiled

the Schumann memorial, raised in honor of the composer by his friends and admirers. Among those who were present at the ceremony were his widow, the leval administrative and military personages, and all the musical notabilities from that part of Germany.

—Net and Pet Woods of Marion, Ohio,

warned their father that if he took a second wife they would exterminate her. He disobeyed. The girls armed themselves with revolvers on the night of the marriage, broke open the door of the bridal chamber, and free several shots into the darkness. They missed their steps mother, however, and slightly wounded their father. -Of the great English racing events, the

"2,000 Goineas" is 1 mile 17 yards; the "1,009," the same; the Chester Cup, 15 miles; "The Derby," 15 miles; "Oaks," the same; "Royal Bunt Cup," Asect, miles: "Oaks," the same: "Royal Hunt Cup," Asset, new, mile: Ascot Gold Cup, 214 miles; Goodwood Cup, 214 miles; the St. Leger, I mile 6 furtongs 132 yards; the Czarewitch, 2 miles 2 furlongs 28 yards; the Cambridge -Joseph Kearney's ingenious plan to make money, in Philadeiphia, was to tell mothers that their sons had been horribly mangled, and ask for a few dol

lars in haste to buy medicine. The trick was successful in several instances. Then he boldly went to a woman with the false news that her son's body would arrive or a certain train, with \$5 due for delivery. She had hear of him, and he was arrested. -The St. George's Museum at Sheffield established by Mr. Ruskin, is becoming an object of great

interest, and so numerous are the visitors to it from all parts of England and from America that Mr. Buskis has decided to extend it in order to give more accommodation both to students and visitors. He intends filling the new gallery with rare casts from the carvings on the ducal palace and the cathedral of St. Mark at Venice. -Jack Long was in the hands of a mob at Moberly, Ala. They had placed a none about his neck, and were completing the arrangements to hang him. The delay was painful to the poor fellow, who had borns

up until then with remarkable bravery. His brother, who had stealthily approached, seeing that the orders, while it was breaking down Jack's courage, could only end in his death, drew a revolver and shot him dead. -The feature of the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1880, in London, is John Bright's portrait, by Millais, hung on the same southern wall where the memorable presentment of W. E. Gladstone last year ap-peared. Last year there was a picture of Bright also in the exhibition, but it was not satisfactory to the body of gentlemen who ordered it. The performance, though full of able handling, was heavy and spiritiess. Mr. Millain's portrait is all alive, but the life is one of quiet dignity.

-As the writ of error in the case of "Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, otherwise Sir Charles Doughty Tichborne, Bart, agt the Queen," set down to be argued in the Court of Appeals, at Westmin-ster, is still some distance down in the list, it will not come on until the next term of the court. Consequent upon the change of Government, the leading briefs of behalf of the Crown have been returned by Sir John Holker, Q. C., and Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q. C., and will now be transferred to Sir Henry James, Q. C. and Mr. Farrer Herschell, Q. C., the recently appointed Attorney

General and Solicitor-General respectively. -In Europe there are 4.9 kilometres of railway to every 10,000 mhabitants. Greece has the least proportion to the population, having only 0.08 ki lometre to every 10,000 of the population. Next ceme-Turkey with 1.6; Portugal, 2.3; Roumania, 2.4; Rusaa 28; Italy, 28; and so on upward in the scale, Prance having 6.3; Germany, 7.1; Great Britain, 81; and Sweden heading the list with 10.8, though its total mileage is not a fifth of that of Great Britain. In Asie it appears that only 0.16 kilometre per mile is averaged to every 10,000 inhabitants; and in Africa the proportion is only 0.17. In the United States the proportion is heavy-32.9 to every 10.000 of the people; while the whole of

America has the average of 172, and in Australia the proportion is already 10.6. -Fighting the Afghans is not very agree able work, as the following incident shows: Lieut. Thur-low and Lieut. Reid were riding down to Jagdalak, there miles off one afternoon when about a mile from the Kotal, they were fired into by a party of Ghilkais. Tan through the lungs, and fell back dead. Reid's ponstarted off, but he pulled up and went back, getting then ent away and his coat and lersey borot. Nothing but his revolver. All this time thirty or forty men were res ming down firing at him, and, seeing that Thurlow wa quite dead, he galloped off to Jagdalak and got some of who brought the body in. They had nearly cut his b

off; otherwise he was not much mutilated. -One Johann Krüger, a well-known poacher and wood stealer of Nenendorf, near Potsiani recently met his death under circumstances of a very unusual and surprising character. It appears that it royal keeners and gendarmeris were on the lock-on to him by reason of some sylvan dereliction he had occurt by committed, and that he had therefore taken to the ly committed, and that he had therefore taken to the woods, in the so called Kie ernhalde. Being hard no food and liquor, he contrived to steal a large dex and a quart bottle of corn brandy, which stores he conveyed is his hiding place, and there proceeded to make prepara-tion for an al-freeco feast and carouse, which would have been more appropriate to an Indian scout than to a Prussian poacher. After he had built up and helited a huge wood fire he slaughtered the dog, skinned it and reasted one of its legs, upon which he made a communeal, washing down the "friend of man" with doc! draughts of flery spirit. Having finishen this strange in past—the relics of which, clean picked cannot be bowd and an empty bottle, were subsequently found near the ashes of the extinguished fire-he must have stouched all but senseless from intoxication, over the pile of Toro-ing wood, and fallen into the flames; for his charred re mains were discovered by the royal foresters nexmorning, literally burned to cimters, with the sole ex- up tion of the head, by which he was recognized. In our feiting himself with roast dog and raw brandy, Kreen

had unconsciously celebrated his own death least. -Nobody in Nevada ever calls Joseph Eur mann a liar, because he is quick to shoot. He is rejuired by the San Francisco Argos as telling about a cave which he had lately entered. "Suddenly," he said, " my fack which I was carryin over my shoulder, gave a softer cant around as it somebody hed either pushed or maked it. In the excitement of the moment I let go if the shovel, an' I could hear it goin' whiz through the air, an about five seconds arter I heard somethin' strikin' harmagin a rock. All this time the pick was a dracen on on. I reaches round for my nisted, and the derived pisted sir, was a stickin' out straight from my side, an' jest kent sir, was a stream out straight from my sale, an jess only in the sheath, by the waist-strap, and it was a pollin me on, too." With great particularity and frequent several for expressions of disbelies, if anybody cared to risk six, the miner described his investigation, which he are the following climax: "I comes to the care of a deep dish an strainin' my eyes down inter it, I sees the skeleton's a large of the before the heavy of the before the sales of the before the large of the before the sales of the s layin' at the bottom, an' five picks alongside of thesi wall o' rock of a duli gray color but sparklin' all over a with bits o' shinin' things lookin' like iron or steel. An stickin' dead to this wall I sees my pick an' my se an' then I sees right through the hall bigness. There skeletens at the bottom of the chasm were men as helheld on to their picks an' shovels till they were right over the edge of this chasm, an either was soled outright by the fall or was starved to death, in these

-Following in the wake of the "Talana" Bricklayers Arms, will shout become a thing of the In the reign of Edward III. Philip de commerce that the Burgundian lords who came over after the the of Creasy to issue a general challenge to the knights in a tournament to be hold at sometimes at this house, which he describes as a "saste" the elde role from Kent into South thinles of a league from the bridge at rush the He salds "The Burguistans were nightane overth A century later Warwick, the great kine make journey to France to demand the French Kine hand for Edward IV, waited here for his retinue. Here Anne of Cleves waited while he wasterwarded to her toture bushaud. Henry later times, Drake, after his victory over Van Horatio Selson, sites the battle of the No. house their headquarters. In the latter parwho modernized it, but falung and latter inscribed under the dormer the bull

By short mass and Passet This house it was books By spenithritis, not I wasseld. The sign it was a b.

This inscription still remains as also do the sid sal beams and garniture of centure's ago.